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Nippon Times, October 24th., 1945.

Details are disclosed of "SORGE SPY CASE".

Red Espionage Ring Active for 8 Years - Police Prove Inefficient.

Details of the Sorge case, said to be the largest espionage case in modern history, were disclosed by Max Klausen, German Spy, and Fusako Kuzumi, member of the Sorge group, who were released from prison on October 8th., according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Sorge group functioned in Tokyo for eight years unmolested by the Japanese police until October, 1941, when Richard Sorge, Communist espionage agent, who headed the efficient espionage machine, was arrested by the Metropolitan Police.

Sorge was a German, born of German father and Russian mother, and took part in the World War I, suffering wounds in combat four times. As staunch a patriot as he was, the half-cast German turned to Communism during the post-war depression period and came to Japan in September, 1933, under instructions of the Comintern headquarters. Outwardly a Tokyo correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung and a loyal Nazi, Sorge was the "espionage leader" in the Far East.

Soon, he was joined by B. de Vukelitch, a Croat assistant for the Havas News Agency in Tokyo, and Okinori Miyagi, a Communist artist. In 1934, the group was joined by Shujitsu Ozaki, Shanghai correspondent of the Asahi and an authority on Chinese problems. Its membership was strengthened further by the participation in the following year of Max Klausen radio technician.

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GAINED OTT'S FAVOUR

In preparation for his ambitious scheme, Sorge first approached the local German Embassy and won the confidence of Major-General Eugen Ott, then military attache, who later became Ambassador, by supplying him with accurate secret information. He became a member of the Embassy staff and was later appointed chief of the information section. Established in this position, he was able freely to obtain secret information regarding German policies for Japan and her Japanese Government. He headed the efficient espionage machine, was arrested by the Metropolitan Police.

Meanwhile Ozaki, Sorge's right-hand man, resigned from the Asahi in 1939 and became extra secretary of the South Manchuria Railway Company and was later appointed extra secretary of the Japanese Cabinet. Artist Miyagi, in the meantime, scoured for secrets within Tokyo. The post-war depression period and came to Japan in September, 1933, under instructions of the Comintern headquarters. Outwardly a Tokyo correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung and a loyal Nazi, Sorge was the "espionage leader" in the Far East.

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Activities of the group covered military, political, economic and social fields. Information on Japan's armaments, production, shipping, aircraft, new weapons, ammunition dumps and on storage s gleaned and supplied to Moscow by means of radio messages through Shanghai or Vladivostok.

At that time, the Japanese Government was split over two policies: Army's Northern expansion policy and the Navy's traditional Southern drive policy. The administration's final decision was, however, to refrain from attacking the Soviet Union when the Germans started their large-scale offensive to the East. The Communist spies with their efficient mechanism, successfully obtained and transmitted to Moscow all details of the Imperial conferences, meetings of the Supreme Military Council and movements of the Awantung Army's staff members during this most critical period.

#### FORESAW U.S.-JAPAN WAR

Sorge's far-sightedness is proven by his prediction that a war between Japan and the United States was inevitable. In his message sent to Moscow immediately before his arrest, the Communist spy analyzed Japan's productive capacity and actual war power and predicted that an American-Japanese conflict would break out in October or November, 1941. He based his judgment on information obtained from wide, reliable sources.

That such a large-scale espionage machine could function for such a long period without police interference is, according to the Asahi, due to two facts: that Sorge and Ozaki held high positions, where secret information was freely available, and that he two refrained from joining the Communist party of Japan, which is naturally under constant police vigilance. On the other hand, the inefficiency of the Japanese police system, especially in regard to scientific methods, is held as a contributory factor.

In the course of a trial held at the Tokyo district court on September 29th., 1943, Sorge and Ozaki were sentenced to death, Klausen and De Vukelitch to life-imprisonment, Fusako Kuzumi to eight years of penal servitude, and Anna Klausen to three years. Okinori Miyagi died of tuberculosis on August 2nd., 1943. De Vukelitch also died while serving out his term in the Akita prison.



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Yasuo Kazama certify that the document hereto attached in English and entitled "Details Are Disclosed Of 'Sorge Spy Case' -- Red Espionage Ring Active For 8 Years -- Police Prove Inefficient." is a photographic copy of Nippon Times, Wednesday, October 24, 1945. Certified at Tokyo. on this 21st day of May, 1947

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辯護書類一三一七號

ニッポン・タイムス、一九四五年（昭和二十年）十月二十四日

「ゾルゲ、スパイ事件」の詳細發表

赤色諜報團、八年間活動

警察の無能判明

讀賣報知紙に依れば近代の歴史に於ける最大の諜報事件と云はれるゾルゲ事件の詳細が十月八日出獄せる獨逸人スパイ、マツクス・クラウゼン及びゾルゲ團員クズミ・フサコに依り明らかとなつた。

ゾルゲ團は共產黨諜報員にして該有力諜報機關の長であつたりチャードゾルゲが警視廳により逮捕された一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月に至る迄八年の間日本警察により煩はされることなく東京に於て活動を繼續した。ゾルゲは獨逸人で、父は獨逸人、母はロシア人であり、第一次世界戦争に参加し戦場で四度負傷した、彼は非常に忠實な愛國者であつたが戦後の不況期中獨逸人たる彼は共產主義に轉向し、コミンテルン本部の訓令の下に一九三三年（昭和八年）九月日本に渡日した、表面はフラン



クフルター。ツアイツング紙の東京特派員、忠誠なるナチ主義者を装ひ乍らゾルゲは極東に於ける「諜報指導者」であつた、程なく東京アヴァス通信社のクロエシア人助手ビー・デ・フケリツチ及び共產黨員、畫家宮城オキノリの参加を得た。一九三四年（昭和九年）には朝日新聞上海特派員で支那問題の權威なる尾崎秀實が加つた。更に翌年獨逸人ラデオ技師マツクス・クラウゼンの加入により其の會員は一段と強化せられた

#### オットーの寵を受く

ゾルゲは先づその野心的計畫の準備として當地獨逸大使館に接近し、正確なる秘密情報供給により、時の大使館付武官、後の大使、陸軍少將ユーゲン・オットーの信頼を勝ち得た。彼は大使館員の一人となり、后其の情報部長に任命せられた。此の地位におさまつた彼は獨逸の對日本政策及び日本政府政策に關し秘密情報を自由に入手し得た。

其中ゾルゲの右腕尾崎は一九三八年（昭和十三年）朝日新聞を辭職し南滿洲鐵道の囑託となり、后日本の内閣囑託に任命せられた。其の間畫家宮城は東京市内に於て秘密を探し廻つた。

其一派の活動は軍事的、政治的、經濟的、社會的分野に及んだ。日本の軍備、生産、海運、航空機、新兵器、軍需品集積所、オイル貯藏等に關する情報は蒐集せられ、上海又はウラジホストック經由ラヂオによりモスコーに供給せられた。

當時日本政府は政策上二派に分裂して居た、即ち陸軍の北方擴張政策と海軍の傳統的南進政策であつた。併し乍ら政府の最後の決定は獨逸が東部に於て大規模攻撃を開始せる際、ソ聯攻撃を回避するにあつた。共產黨スパイ達は其の能率的機構により此の最も危機的時期に於て首尾よく御前會議、軍事參議院會議及び關東軍參謀の動靜の全貌を得モスコーに傳達した。

### 日米戰爭を豫見

ゾルゲの先見の明は日米間の戰爭は不可避であると云ふ彼の豫言によつて證せられる。彼が捕縛される直前モスコーに送られた彼の通報に於て彼共產黨スパイは日本の生産能力及び實際的戦力を分析し、日米衝突は一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月又は十一月中に勃發するだらうと豫言し

た。彼の判断は廣汎にして且つ信頼し得る筋から獲得せられた情報に基づくものであつた。捕縛されてからゾルゲは彼の無電通信は直ちにソ聯の五個又は十個師團を動かし得ると自信を以つて語つたと云はれる。

朝日によれば、かゝる大規模な諜報機關が警察の干渉を受けずかくも長期間活動し得たる所以のものは、二つの事實に歸せられる即ちゾルゲと尾崎は秘密情報が自由に入手出来る高い地位を占めて居たこと及び兩人共當然何時も警察の監視の下にあつた日本共産黨に加入することを差控へたことである。他方又日本警察組織の非能率特に科學的方式に關する非能率も一つの貢獻的要因と見做されてゐる。

一九四三年（昭和十八年）九月二十九日、東京地方裁判所に於て開催せられた公判に於てゾルゲ及び尾崎は死刑、クラウゼン及びデ。フケリツチは終身刑、クズミ。フサコは懲役八年、而してアナ。クラウゼンは懲役三年の判決が宣せられた。宮城オキノリは一九四三年（昭和十八年）八月二日肺結核で死亡、デ。フケリツチも亦秋田刑務所に於て服役中死亡した。